The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

"WHICH FOR WHO?"

A dozen men—journalists, hunters, Indian fighters and miners—sat around a camp-fire on the trail to Deadwood. Soft flakes of snow sailed in eccentric course through the night air, and finally settled down into the sputtering fire or upon the cold earth.

There were other men on the trail before and behind. Men rush wherever the precious metal is discovered. There were broken wagons, dead horses, and human skeletons along every mile of the trail, and fierce-eyed Indians looked out from every ravine and down upon travellers from every hill.

The dozen gathered closer as darkness shut down and the snow-flakes came faster, and by-and-by an old man with grizzly locks and piercing eyes said, as if speaking to himself:

"Custer went in to kill. It was an awful thing to do—to rush 300 men down upon 5,000 reds, but he did it, and meant to win. No other man will ever take such chances."

And yet one was near by who meant to take greater chances. So cat-like was his step that he almost entered the camp before the sentinels saw him. He was a giant in size, and as he halted where the light of the fire shone full in his face, three or four men uttered exclamations of surpise and horror. There was blood on the stranger's face—blood on his great rough hands—blood over his clothing clear down to his boots. It was a terrible sight, and yet, as if something further was needed, the stranger turned his back to the men, and they saw that an attempt had been made to scalp him.

"Water—food!" he whispered as he looked from face to face.

Both were given him, and after drinking a full quart of water, he grasped a loaf of bread and a hunk of meat and tore them with his teeth as a wolf would have done. By and by when his hunger had been somewhat appeased, he said:

"It happened off this way, nigh to twenty-miles. I lost the trail some-how, and the red devils swooped down at noon on me to-day.—The old woman and five children were in the wagon. There were forty or fifty reds, and it wasn't three minutes before the hull family was dead—all but me!

His eyes blazed with fury; he seemed to grow in height, and casting the remnants of food in the fire, he fiercely shouted:

"Think of the old woman having her brains beaten out by the fiends! Think of the children being hauled out'n the wagon and scalped and stabbed and their throats cut from ear to ear! Come on—come with me!

He leaped over the fire and bounded away into the darkness, but presently returned and said in a calmer voice:

"I fit, of course. It was which for who, but they were fifty to one. I clobbed 'em off with my rifle, but they were too many. They shot and stabbed me, they have hunted me all the afternoon."

The giant trembled like a leaf, and the fresh blood ran from his wounds and trickled down in red paths over his neck and cheeks and clothing. The leader tried to soothe him promising aid as soon as daylight came but the stranger waved his arms and cried out:

"What can you do? The wolves are feeding on my wife and children to-night; their scalps are back in the hills with the Indian devils! Can you bring life back to them? Give me a gun and an ax."

No one moved for two or three seconds, being spell bound by his wild look and words, and the stranger picked up a calvary carbine and its box of cartridges, seized the light axe used about the campfire, and in another minute was lost sight of in the darkness, calling back, as his step was lost to hearing:

"It is which for who!"

Next day about mid-afternoon, the party came upon two dead Indian ponies, lying between the trail and the foot-hills to the right.—A few yards further on was a great stain of blood on the two inches of snow covering the grass. A warrior had fallen here and been carried off by his comrades. There was a trail of a white man on foot, heading for the foot hills, but moving slowly, and there were plain traces that the man had halted every few rods to use his weapons. All along the trail were the hoof tracks of ponies, and an old hunter shook his head and said:

"It is the man who left our camp last night. Back thar is whar the reds fust sighted him, and he stood in his tracks and killed two ponies and one Injun. There was a gang of forty or fifty reds, and the white man moved to get among the hills and have fair play. Hist look thar!"

Fifteen or twenty rods ahead were three dead ponies, lying close together. The band of redskins had made a charge upon the lone man at this point, and he had met them bravely. The snow told everything. Standing in his tracks, and not lifting a foot except to wheel around, he had whipped the whole gang! There were three dead ponies within a hundred feet of the white man's position, and again the snow was crimsoned with two great patches of blood where the warriors had fallen.

"Great God! but how he fit!" whispered the old hunter, as he saw how the snow had been trampled down: "but they wounded him here."

So they had. He had retreated slowly seeming to have no fear, and along his trail was a track of blood. The first hills were a mile away, and straight for the hills ran the bloody path through the snow. There were no sounds of conflict—no red demons in right. "Which for who" had met them early in the morning, and the tragedy had been played before the sun was two hours old. Again between the three dead ponies and the first hill the white man had been charged by the full band. They had circled around him and then charged at a common center. One lone man armed with a carbine and an axe, was that center. Thirty, forty, perhaps fifty to one, and yet he had not weakened in the least. On the right was a dead pony, on the left two crimson spots in the snow. Ahead, toward the hill a horse had fallen and struggled up and half a dozen trails of blood could be counted. The Indians had given away, and at a slow pace the white man had resumed his journey.

"You will see a sight to make your flesh crawl, over in the hills!" whispered the hunter, and the party slowly advanced.

The lone man had not hurried his pace. The yelling, howling, whooping redskins galloping around him firing upon him and sure of his scalp, had not shaken his nerve. Over the hill, across a little valley, up a ravine and there was the end. The white man could go no further, and there he stood at bay.

"May the Lord have mercy on him," gasped a miner, as the little band looked over the field of battle. There were dead and wounded ponies; there were blood patches on the snow; and four Indians, stark and stiff, were lying to one side, the survivors not having horses enough to carry off all their dead.

At the head of the ravine the snow had scarcely a color except red. The redskins had charged in body, and dropping his carbine when the last cartridge was gone, the lone man had used his axe with awful effect. They had shot him and struck him with their tomahawks, and when life went out he had more wounds than could be counted. There he lay, the axe still clutched with giant's grip, his eyes wide open, his body covered with wounds, and before him was a record to prove a more terrible fight than Custer's. He had fought fifty men single-handed. He had driven them back again and again, and a dozen lives had been taken for his one. "Which for who" he had said, and "who had won, but it was not a victory for the red men to boast over. When they rode out of the valley every horse had a double burden of living and dead, and yet some had to be left behind.

The party could not dig up the frozen ground to give the brave man burial. Fifty miles away the gaunt wolves were tearing at the bodies of wife and children. As the party turned away from the horrible sight gaunt wolves crept down to strip those bones also. They rushed from corpse to corpse, gnashing, their yellow fangs, and before the sun went down another record of the plains and hills was hidden from sight of the traveler.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Astor Vault.

The vault for the remains of the late William B. Astor, in Trinity cemetery, between One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, New York, is nearly completed. It is of Quincey granite and the walls are two feet four inches thick. The interior dimensions are seventeen feet four inches by twelve feet ten inches. The vault is lighted by plate glass in the rear wall, the glass being sufficiently transparent to admit the light, but not to afford a view of the interior from the outside. The floor of the vault is of six-inch marble slabs laid on solid masonry. Around three sides of the interior are shelves of granite, six inches thick and two feet six inches wide. A descent of ten granite steps from the front leads to the interior of the vault. The entrance is indicated by four granite posts with polished panels. From the two center posts rise a pediment over the doors, surmounted by a cross, the name "William B. Astor," being in raised letters in the centre of the pediment. The railing on the walls of the vault is of solid brass, and is capped with a coping of brass ten inches in thickness. The cost of the vault will be $25,000.

The Spitz Dog Question.

Facts are stubborn things, and if any one doubts that the Spitz dog is a dangerous animal to have in the family, let him study the facts. Doubt will soon give place to conviction that there are periods in the life of this species of dog when his bite is *fatal*. Those who have had such dogs in the house have observed that at certain or uncertain seasons they are sullen, mopish and impatient. At such times they often snap at their best friends, even the children of whom at other times they are most fond. It is now ascertained that the bite of this species of the dog is followed *frequently* by hydrophobia, and some cases of such distressing nature have come to our knowledge, that we are constrained to this word of caution. However great may be one's affection for a dog, and his admiration of the traits of character often displayed by the animal, the life of a child is of more value than all the dogs in the world. Therefore the old Latin warning, *Cave canem*, and the Scripture precept, *beware of dogs*, are to be heeded.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Old Ben Franklin sometimes said a good thing.—for example: "If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it from him."

When the Young Athenian on the fence asked: "Shall I marry or remain single?" the Old Greek answered—"Do either, and you will repent!"

One of the Sights of Jerusalem.

The Wailing Place of the Jews is on the west side of the temple inclosure; it is in a long, narrow court formed by the walls of modern houses and the huge blocks of stone of this part of the original wall. These stones are no doubt as old as Solomon's Temple, and the Jews can here touch the very walls of the platform of that sacred edifice. Every Friday a remnant of the children of Israel come here to weep and wail. They bring their scriptures, and, leaning against the honey-combed stone facing it, read the Lamentations and Psalms in a wailing voice, and cry aloud in a chorus of lamentation, weeping, blowing their long noses with blue cotton handkerchiefs, and kissing the stones. We were told that the smoothness of the stones in spots was owing to centuries of osculation. The men stand together at one part of the wall and the women at another. There were not more than twenty Jews present as actors in the solemn ceremony the day we visited the spot and they did not wail much, merely reading the scriptures in a mumbling voice and swaying their bodies backward and forward. Still they formed picturesque and even pathetic groups; venerable old men with long white beards and hook noses, clad in rags and shreds and patches in all degrees of decay; lank creatures of the tribe of Benjamin with the corkscrew curls; and skinny old women shaking with weeping, real or assumed. Very likely these wailers were as poor and wretched as they appeared to be, and their tears were the natural outcome of their grief over the ruin of the Temple nearly two thousand years ago. I should be the last one to doubt their enjoyment of this weekly bitter misery. But the demonstration had somewhat the appearance of a set and show performance. While it was going on a shrewd Israelite went about with a boy to collect mites from the spectators. There were many more travellers there to see the wailing than there were Jews to wail. This also lent an unfavorable aspect to the scene. I myself felt that if this were genuine I had no business to be there with my undisguised curiosity, and if it were not genuine it was the poorest spectacle that Jerusalem offers to the tourist.—Cook's party was there in force, this being one of the things promised in the contract, and I soon found myself more interested in Cook's pilgrims than in the others. The Scripture read and wailed this day was the fifty-first Psalm of David. If you turn to it (you may have already discovered that the covert purpose of these desultory notes is to compel you to read your Bible) you will see that it expresses David's penitence in the matter of Bath-sheba.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

A Chinese Funeral in Philadelphia.

Lee Chung Pock, a young Chinaman who labored at ironing shirts for E. Hop, in a little room in Locust Street, below Ninth, died of consumption a day or two since. The deceased Mongolian was only 19 years of age, and had been in this country about six years, four of which were spent in California, where first he planted his feet on American soil. As Lee Chung Pock was alone in the city, without a brother or relative of any kind, the funeral arrangements fell upon E. Hop and the deceased Chinaman's fellow-workmen, Ah Sing, Chin Fun and Ah Charley. A consultation was held, and it was agreed that as their accommodations for a large funeral were not great, and the general depression in business had emptied their pockets, to spend much money in laying out the corpse would be unadvisable. The main rites of the Chinese mode of treating the dead, however, were carried out. E. Hop and the three workmen, after the death of Pock, commenced weeping and lamenting. Clover and cassia and myrrh were sent for and placed in a bowl, out of which no doubt, Lee Chung had often eaten rice. Spices were placed over a layer of ashes, and then set on fire, and candles were lighted and placed on a table beside the cot on which Lee Chung lay. The proverb of the Chinese is: "One living is a man, but dead is a spirit," and the spirit of See Chung was therefore considered fit to receive the odor of the incense; the light of the candles is supposed to light the spirit of the dead on its dark way. What is called a "bridge ladder" was then prepared by Ah Charley. A long pole was found in the cellar, and on it Charley placed a lot of sticks, which diminished in size as they neared the top of the pole. It is the Chinese custom for the nearest relative of the deceased to take hold of the lowest stick and turn the tree around, but as Lee Chung had no relatives to perform the sacred office E. Hop officiated. The idea of turning the bridge ladder is to help the spirit on its way up, and the bridge part is to aid in crossing the river. The little devil, which the Chinese believe is furnished by the kings of Hades to conduct the dead man to the infernal regions, was not supplied with money, as he usually is. An ordinary coffin was bought, and it was so small it was found impossible to put the five coats and three pairs of trowsers on him ordinarily placed upon the dead Chinese. E. Hop, Ah Sing, Chin Fun and Ah Charley all all got together, and in loud cries informed the ten kings of hell that Lee Chung was dead. Instead of keeping the body the great length of time that the Chinese think necessary, Lee Chung's body was put in a carriage and taken to the Ronaldson Cemetery, at Ninth and Bainbridge, where a number of Chinamen in this city own a lot.

A *Times* reporter who was present at the interment said to Chin Fun: "Why don't you put some food in the grave with the body, as they do in China?"

"No makee spakee tingee in Melica," said Chin; "like Melican manee."

"But the American don't put in food," said the reporter.

"You no understanee. You no belongee here. Me comee and puttee Lee in graves."

Lee was placed in the ground, and the seven or eight Mongolians who had come to the burial returned in their carriages to the house.

Lee Chung is the only Chinaman who has died in this city within the past two years.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Young Animals in Central Park.

A VERY FUNNY DROMEDARY—PLAYFUL LIONS AND BEAUTIFUL PANTHERS.

In the Central Park menagerie a young dromedary was born a fortnight ago. It is one of the most shambling, ricketty, loose-jointed, stilt-legged, and crane-necked zoological specimens ever beheld. It is about three and a-half feet high, and seems to consist principally of neck and legs, with a thin line of backbone to make a sort of nominal connection among the upper ends of the legs. In color it is a soft, dark brown, almost black, and about the head its hair looks like wool.

The Asiatic lioness, "Nellie," has two cubs, which were born on the 25th of October, and they are now about the size of small Spitz dogs. Their color is a tawny light brown, their eyes are big and light blue in color, and they have about the most innocent stare and good-natured yawn that any animal is capable of. But they show some long, keen teeth already. In their play they are as graceful as kittens. They are fed with milk, and are now over the most dangerous period of their existence. Much interest is felt to see them grow up, as they are a cross between African and Asiatic varieties. Both parents were captured when full grown, and they have been about seven years in this country.

Another accession to the menagerie is a pair of American panther cubs, about six weeks old. They are real little beauties, not of a plain slaty gray color like their mother, but covered with light brown soft fur, delicately marked with spots of a darker tint. They are not clumsy and fat, as young animals generally are, but lithe, trimly formed, and active; more indeed, like big and exceedingly pretty cats than anything else. All of these animals, and indeed more than half of all at the Central-park menagerie, belong to Barnum's show, and the place will be robbed of much of its attraction when they are taken away at the beginning of the tenting season. Menagerie men affirm that the story which is going the rounds of the papers about a young elephant being born in this country is altogether false. The elephant does not breed in captivity.

Four Negroes Hanged.

CONFESSING THE MURDER OF THREE PERSONS, AND OTHER CRIMES.

AIKEN, S. C., March 16, 1877.—On the 2nd of November last, two quiet Germans, named Houseman and Portmann, living four miles from this place, were murdered, their house robbed, set on fire, and burned to ashes. Suspicion attached to five negroes, named Nelson Brown, Lucius Thomas, Adam Johnston, John Henry Denis and Stephen Anderson, who were arrested. Proofs accumulated that they were the guilty persons, and they finally made confession, and also confessed to burning the Baptist church at Aiken, murdering a white man named Levin, and other crimes. On January 5th, they were tried by a jury composed of 12 negroes, convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 16th of March. Yesterday Gov. Hampton respited Anderson for thirty days. This morning the four others were hanged in the presence of about five thousand persons. The Sheriff had a posse of one hundred armed men guarding the gallows. The prisoners were attended by ministers of their own color. All addressed the crowd, confessing the murder, and acknowledging the justness of their sentence. Johnston insisted upon the son of his owner during slavery standing by him to the last. No efforts were made by the friends of the condemned men to rescue them, although threats were previously made. Each confessed his share in the murder. The drop fell at 12 o'clock, and the murderers expired almost without a struggle. The crowd then dispersed. Perfect order prevailed.

New York Retail Peanut Trade.

For a long time retail profits have been large; the sale of a bushel per day at 20 cents per quart would make good wages for the seller.—Some places yet work off six to nine bushels per day and night, but they are rare. Latterly the supplies from the South have been heavy, the crop having become a settled one, and with easy wholesale prices the retail market has gone down. Some of the common sorts, costing 80 cents to $1 per bushel wholesale, are selling at 5 cents a 6 cents per quart, roasted. Choice hand-picked Virginia, quoted first cost $1.20 a $1.35, bring 10 cents per quart, roasted.

The peanut is a native of South America. It was taken from there to Africa, and then brought from that country here. Wilmington, N. C., once had the best reputation for its quality, but since the war the peanut is largely included as a field crop in Virginia, and lots from that State bring the highest price. The African product goes largely to France, where immense quantities are crushed to oil. Marseilles is renowned for the number of cargoes there handled. The African variety is small in size and seldom used here other than when shelled for confectioners' wants. Some oil crushing is done in this country at the East and South for table purposes.

Receipts of peanuts at New York from the Southern States for 1876 were 71,000 bushels, and for 1875, 62,000 bushels.—*World.*

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

SPECIAL TAXES.

May 1, 1877, to April 30, 1878.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a STAMP denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax Year, beginning May 1, 1877, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1877.

A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to Special Tax, as above.

The Taxes embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$ 200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00

And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.

Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm do	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco first-class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, 2nd class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, 3rd class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, 4th class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to C. S. Winstead, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Greensboro, N. C., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamps they need, prior to May 1st, 1877, and without further notice.

Special-Tax Stamps will be transmitted by mail only on receipt from the person, or firm ordering the same of specific directions so to do, together with the necessary postage stamps or the amount required to pay the postage.—The postage on one stamp is three cents, and on two stamps six cents. If it is desired that they be transmitted by registered mail, ten cents additional should accompany the application.

GREEN B. RAUM,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 23d, 1877.

Important to Drummers.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1877.

The following section of "An Act to raise revenue," ratified March 10th, 1877, is published for the information of all persons to whom it applies, and of sheriffs and other officers of the counties of the State who have authority to prosecute for penalties under its provisions:

"Section 24, *Schedule B*. Every person acting as a drummer in his own behalf, or as agent for any other person, who shall sell or attempt to sell goods, wares or merchandise not of his own manufacture, or any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, with or without samples, except agricultural implements or fruit trees, and seeds of all kinds intended for the improvement of agriculture, shall, before soliciting orders or making any such sale, obtain a license to sell one year, from the Public Treasurer, by paying said Treasurer an annual tax of fifty dollars, but shall not be liable to be taxed by any county because of his sales. But any dealer shall pay, when such articles are sold by the retail in this State, the same taxes thereon as are now required by law to be paid by merchants of every class doing business in this State, said tax to be paid to the Sheriff of the county. Any person violating the provisions of this paragraph shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, and shall forfeit and pay besides two hundred dollars to the Sheriff, to be collected by distress or otherwise, one-half of which shall be accounted for as taxes, the other half to the use of the informer and the Sheriff equally; and it shall be the duty of all county and township bonded officers to prosecute for penalties under this section."

The exemptions of the sections have been enlarged, and are as follows:

"Goods, wares or merchandise of a manufacture, sold or attempted to be sold by himself or agent; agricultural implements or fruit trees and seeds of all kinds intended for the improvement of agriculture.

Manufacturers of liquors are not exempt.

A license with the new section accompanying it will be issued at this office to every party applying for it, which must be in the possession of the party while prosecuting his business, either for himself, or as agent, so as to secure his protection. The license will operate one year from their date.

A license can be used by *only one* person at one time. Every person or house employing more than one agent at the same time, must procure a license for each agent, and a person cannot act for more than one house under one license.

I have cause to believe that many persons have been, and are still, allowed to travel unmolested through the State in the prosecution of their business without having obtained the license.

It is enjoined on Sheriffs and other authorized officers to use proper diligence, and legal measures in preventing a violation of this law.

JOHN M. WORTH,
State Treasurer.

An Act to Regulate the Manner of Making Election Returns.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That it shall be the duty of the registers of deeds of the several counties of this State to record, in a book kept for that purpose the certified statements filed by the commissioners or board of county canvassers of their counties of all elections held for their counties immediately after receiving the same, which record shall be approved by the chairman of the board of commissioners or board of county canvassers and attested by the register of deeds, and the register of deeds shall forthwith make out a true copy of the same and file it with the clerk of the Superior Court who shall record the same in a book kept for that purpose.

Sec. 2. All sheriffs or other returning officers whose duty it is or shall hereafter be made by law, to make election returns to the Governor, Secretary of State or Speaker of the House of Representatives in the care of the Secretary of State, shall make out true and correct returns of each election, upon blanks furnished by the Secretary of State, which returns shall be under his certified hand and seal and attested by the Register of Deeds and Clerk of the Superior Court of such county; he shall under the direction of the Secretary of State, enclose such returns in carefully sealed packets, and forward the same by the usual course of mail under cover of registered letter or by express within three days or by first mail thereafter the result of such election has been declared.

Sec. 3. All returns for members of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress shall be made to the Secretary of State, and the Governor shall in the presence of the Secretary of State and the Attorney-General and such electors as choose to attend, within twenty days from the day of election (if the returns from all the counties are received) count up the votes and immediately thereafter issue his proclamation declaring the person having the greatest number of votes in each congressional district and otherwise qualified, duly elected to represent this State in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and for what period, and shall issue certificates to the person or persons duly elected.

Sec. 4. If two or more persons equally qualified have an equal number of votes, the Governor shall issue his proclamation, ordering a new election in not less than thirty days.

Sec. 5. The returns of election for Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts and Solicitors for the several Judicial Districts of this State, shall be made and count had and result declared as prescribed by this act for members of Congress.

Sec. 6. If from any cause the returns from any county fail to be received, the Secretary of State, or other officer, whose duty it is to make the count, shall have power to require the Sheriff, Register of Deeds, or Clerk of the Superior Court, of such failing county, to make and forward as provided in section two (2) of this act, one or more additional copies of such returns, and power is hereby given to such officers to send at the expense of any such county a special messenger under oath, for the returns of any such delinquent county, and in all cases the count shall be postponed until all the returns are received.

Sec. 7. Any sheriff, register of deeds, clerk of the Superior Court, or other returning officer failing or refusing to perform any of the duties required by this act, shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars, to be recovered in his bond in any of the Superior Courts of this State, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and if any such officers shall make any fraudulent returns of such elections such officer shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be imprisoned not less than six months in the common jail nor more than five years in the penitentiary.

Sec. 8. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Mr. Samuel Morrison had 180 living descendants when he died, and 30 others had died before him. He had a dozen of the fourth generation living at the time of his death. He was 98 years old.

THE UNEMPLOYED.—The number of laborers unemployed and seeking work in New York is said to be 55,000. The figures are sadly significant. It would not probably be saying too much to affirm that they represent at least 100,000 persons in actual want, or nearly so, of the necessaries of life.

The unemployed laboring men in the mining part of Pennsylvania are starving; an appeal for relief has been made; if not relieved there will be riot and plunder.

The *Register* says that the Concord Cotton Factory was sold last Wednesday week, on the foreclosure of a mortgage.—It was bought by Mr. William Odell, of Greensboro, for $11,600.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY. MARCH 29. 1877.

LOUISIANA.—Everything is still quiet in New Orleans, and no conflict is probable. A number of Packard's recruiting officers have been arrested on charge of treason. The President and Cabinet, instead of removing the military, have concluded to let matters and things remain as they are for the present. It is proposed to send a commission to enquire into the state of affairs in Louisiana, when every body knows very well the condition of the state of affairs there at this time. Withdraw the Federal Troops, and let the State of Louisiana manage her own affairs. There is no use of the expense of another commission.

In an interview between Hon. A H. Stephens and Senator Gordon, of Georgia, on the 24th inst., in reference to President Hayes, Mr. Stephens said that if he aimed at a pacification of the country it would require great firmness on his part in adhering to the principles of his inaugural address. What was wanted was non-intervention and the withdrawal of troops from the support of either government in South Carolina or Louisiana. He also said that in conferring offices in Southern States the President should look to those men who have the confidence of the people of the Southern States without reference to present political creeds or associations." Mr. Stephens struck the right key, and uttered the words of truth and soberness.

There was a very large meeting of the business men of New Orleans, on the 23rd,—the largest ever convened,—which adopted preamble and resolutions, strongly indorsing Nicholl's government, and denouncing the statement that the business men of the city are willing to recognize Packard as the lawful Governor, as utterly false, expressing the firm belief that such an attempt would lead to civil strife, and to a resistance which would assume such formidable proportions as would endanger the peace and prosperity of the whole country.

Only a few days since, the members of the Louisiana commission, with the exception of Gov. Brown, had not been determined upon.

One of the bad signs of the times is that Morton had a long carriage ride with the President, on Friday last.

AT LAST.—Since the report had been circulated for weeks, that the President would withdraw the troops from the South, now the following special to the Baltimore *Sun* embodies all that is known regarding the President's Southern policy. "The President, with some warmth, said to a prominent Republican Senator who called on him to-night, that the South had misunderstood him. He had never said he would withdraw the troops and had never authorized any one to say so for him. He said that he proposed to do what in his best judgment he thought was right, and he did not expect to please every one."

We presume the South will know Hayes after a while, and exclaim, "blessed is he who expects nothing, for he will not be disappointed."

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS has been called to convene on the 4th of next June, principally, it is believed, to induce Congress to make an appropriation for the maintenance and support of the army. The House of Representatives passed an appropriation bill, but the Senate ignored it and defeated it. The Charlotte *Observer* remarks: "We earnestly trust that the new House will not recede from the position of the last House, but insist on making a proviso that the army shall not be used for the oppression of the Southern people."

THE DANVILLE TIMES.—We are pleased to see this ably conducted paper, the Danville *Times*, which had suspended since the fire in Danville, on the 17th of December last, (its material having been damaged on that occasion) again upon our table, in a new and handsome dress. Long may it prosper.

Latest News.

The progress in filling the Louisiana Commission drags slowly, in fact it is reported "as losing ground, and it is becoming to be understood that there is no authority for it in law and no money to pay its expenses. It has no power to administer oaths, and its decision will have no legal force whatever."

Strange that this discovery was not made a little earlier.

It is now reported that Hayes said that Nicholls has no legal courts; his Supreme Court is rendering judgments entirely worthless.

Sounds a little Packardish!

GOLDSBORO MESSENGER.—Our most excellent cotemporary has changed its name from *Carolina Messenger* to *Goldsboro Messenger*, and appears in an entire new and improved dress. We congratulate the *Messenger* on this evidence of prosperity.—may it go on prospering for many years to come.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Governor Hampton and Chamberlain have been invited o Washington to confer with the President on South Carolina affairs. They are both there now.

NOT QUITE READY.—President Hayes has received a resolution from the Packard Lewisiana Legislature, calling for aid to protect the State against insurrection, but has paid no attention to it. If reports are true, Packard would have no objection to a little insurrection, in order to give the U. S. Government some pretext for interfering in Louisiana matters in favor of his (Packard's) claims to the Governorship.

THE LOCAL OPTION BILL.—The bill amending the act of 1873-74, submitting the question of licensed or prohibition to the voters of any township has become a law. The effect of the amendment to the original bill is that the election occurs on the first Monday in June, instead of May, and includes vinous and malt liquors. The object of this amendment was, we are informed, to avoid mixing the prohibition question with politics, and to allow it to stand upon its own merits.—*Raleigh Observer.*

Democratic Gains.

The New York *World* prints the following very full and instructive table, showing the immense suffrage for Mr. Tilden, compared with that given to any other candidate at any previous Presidential election since the war:

1876.

Tilden	4,305,636
Hayes	4,040,807
Tilden's majority	264,829

1872.

Grant	3,579,793
Greeley	2,842,425
Tilden's vote in 1876 larger than Grant's in 1872	725,843

Out of 366 electoral votes Grant had 286 given him by a popular vote three-quarters of a million less than that of Tilden.

1868.

Grant	3,013,168
Seymour	2,703,600

On a popular majority of 309,000 Grant had 214 electoral votes out of 294.

Tilden's popular vote in 1876	4,305,636
Grant's popular vote in 1868	3,013,188
Tilden's vote in 1876 larger than Grant's in 1868	1,292,448

ELECTORAL VOTES IN 1876.

Whole number	369
Necessary to a choice	185
Tilden's legally undisputed	203
Hayes' legally undisputed	165
Hayes' Oregon, 1 illegal	1
Stolen by the United States Returning Board from the Tilden vote	19

This tells the whole story of the successful villainy accomplished by the Republican party, a fitting culmination to the robbery and wrong upon which it has fattened since its organization. Organized by thieves upon a basis of theft, it has been true to its purposes, finishing its work of stealing the Presidency in the face of an overwhelming popular majority.

The Bird Law.

The act passed at the recent session of the General Assembly, ratified the 7th of March, recites that experience and observation have shown that the insect-destroying birds afford material protection to grain crops, and that the exportation of quails or partridges from the tier of counties along the great railroad lines is likely to result in the extermination of those beautiful and useful birds. It is therefore enacted that it shall be unlawful to export quails or partridges, dead or alive, from the counties of Catawba, Rowan, Guilford, Alamance, Rockingham, Orange, Iredell, Davie, Gaston, Columbus, Davidson, Anson or Forsyth, under penalty of a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, for each and every such offence.

It will be noted that the *exportation*, dead or alive is only prohibited. It was thought this would afford the needed protection. Gunning or *netting* is not prohibited; but as these can only be indulged for private sport or home use, they cannot result in anything like extermination of these magnificent game birds.—*Patriot.*

Execution of John D. Lee.

On the 23rd inst., Lee was executed for the crime of participating in the Mountain Meadow Massacre, in September, 1857, an account of which has heretofore been published in the *Press*. We will publish his confession next week. He was shot, as he preferred that mode of death.

The following is a brief account of the execution:

SALT LAKE CITY, March 23.—At 11 a. m. precisely Lee was brought upon the scene of the massacre at Mountain Meadows before the executing party, and seated upon his coffin, about twenty feet from the shooters. After the order of the Court was read to him and the company present, by Marshal Nelson, Lee made a speech of about 500 words, bitterly denouncing Brigham Young, and calling himself a scapegoat for the sins of others. He hoped God would be merciful. He denied that he was guilty of bloodshed to the last, and maintained that his mission to the Meadows was one of mercy. After his speech, Parson Stokes (Methodist) made a prayer, commending the soul of the condemned man to God. Immediately after this a handkerchief was placed over Lee's eyes. He raised his hands and placed them on top of his head, sitting firm. Marshal Nelson giving the word "fire" and five guns fired, the balls penetrating the body in the region of the heart. Lee fell back on his coffin dead. Death was instantaneous. The body was placed in the coffin and the crowd dispersed. There were about 75 persons, all told, on the ground. Not a child or relative was there. The best order prevailed. Lee's last words to Marshal Nelson were: "Aim at my heart."

The Legislature passed an act appointing a commission, consisting of the Governor, Treasurer and Secretary of State, to receive from the creditors of the State propositions concerning the bonded debt, and report to the next session.

DO NOT believe the stories some tell, to wit: That the eye of the potatoe is all that is necessary to plant to get a good yield. The potato itself as it tures to decay affords nourishment to the sprout and renders its growth more vigorous.

THE INDIAN WAR.—*New York, March* 23.—Sitting Bull seems resolved to make matters lively in the Yellowstone region this spring.—The winter operations carried on against them seem to have had the result of bringing the bands together for the purpose of mutual protection. It is said that two thousand five hundred Sioux warriors are assembled on the Big Horn under Sitting Bull, Dull Knife and Crazy Horse, three of their boldest and ablest leaders, and the demonstration they have already made against the Crow Agency shows that they are not inclined to act on the defensive.—Active preparations are on foot for the spring campaign against them.—*N. Y. Herald.*

OLD PERSONS.—Capt. Sabrbush, of New York, is more than a hundred years old. In Kingston, Maine, the last of a family of twelve brothers and sisters has just died, whose average age was 83 years. Abner Huntley, died at Cuba, Allegheny county, N. Y., on the 11th inst., aged 109 years. Mrs. Mary Dunham, near Schenectady, N. Y., died last week, at the age of 105 years. The papers last week announced the death of two more centenarians.

The Raleigh *News* of the 23rd says: Benjamin Johnson, of Chatham, died at the advanced age of 120 years. He was perhaps, at the time of his death, the oldest person in the world. His residence was 10 miles south of Pittsboro, and until very recently he had enjoyed perfect health—his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated." He lived to see his great-great grandchildren married.

News of the Week.

STATE NEWS.

THE CHANCES FOR RE-ESTABLISHING THE MINT.—Hon J. Ross Snowden, Inspector for the U. S. Mint, left the city last night for New Orleans. He expressed himself as much pleased with the mining prospects of Mecklenburg, and from conversations had with several gentlemen in the city, it is believed that the report will be favorable to the project. Besides that the machinery, which was moved to Philadelphia, has never been put to any use whatever, and is now lying there rusting and going to decay.—*Charlotte Observer.*

A gang of a dozen counterfeiters were arrested at Sand Hill, Richmond county, on Monday. Several of the prisoners escaped. The rest were taken to Rockingham for trial before the United States Commissioner. When discovered they were engaged at their nefarious work, counterfeiting nickels and silver coin.

LEAVING THE STATE.—Tuesday's train passed here loaded with emigrants, men, women and children, for far off States. Old farmers, with pants in their boots were billed, some for Austin, Texas, some for Omaha, and others for Indianapolis and Hillsboro, Illinois. There were several young men and three or four young women in the party. They were natives of Iredell, Guilford and Davie counties.—*Statesville Times.*

Statesville *Landmark:* A valuable gold mine is now worked in Davie county, two miles from the line of Iredell county. It was worked some years ago and $1,700 obtained. This was without much digging for on the east the vein crops out near the surface, and sinks deeper as it goes south. The present company began a few months ago; have sunk four new pits over the vein; and will tunnel from one to another. They have raised a large pile of ore, which they say, is worth 50 cents per bushel. They are erecting, near by, large machinery for grinding the ore, to go by steam.

WHALES.—We understand that two whales were killed, Monday evening, near Morehead City—a cow and her calf. The cow was fifty feet long and her bone and oil will net $1,700. One crew took both. A pretty good haul.—*Raleigh News.*

A meeting of the Directors of the Western North Carolina Railroad has been called, to convene in Morganton on the 10th of next month.

Salisbury *Examiner:* Mr. J. M. Horah, Judge of Probate, made a final settlement on Tuesday of the largest estate ever disposed of in Rowan county. It was that of the late Maxwell Chambers, and summed up $478,000 in money and stocks. His landed and negro property would have run up to nearly or quite $600,000. His negroes were liberated by his will and sent to Ohio soon after his death in 1855. Davidson College and numerous relatives in Rowan were the legatees of this large property.

The best physicians assure us that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a reliable and never failing remedy. All Druggists keep it. 25 cents a bottle.

It is proposed to release Tweed upon the surrender of all his property. It is estimated at $250,000, and is supposed to be all he has.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR APRIL is a genuine spring number, filled with fresh and timely articles. The very brightest and sweetest spring poetry in English literature is represented in Lucy Larcom's "Songs of Spring," and Mr. Brook's fine article on "Birds" forms a fitting welcome to the return of the merry songsters. Easter, too is remembered by a beautiful label, and by a very interesting article "Curious Customs of Easter." April Fool's Day gets its share of attention in a short article, with funny illustrations. It is the best youth's magazine in the country.

SCRIBNER for April contains a fine article on "Some American Sporting Dogs," "Chincoteague" a sketch of an island of Wild Ponies off the Virginia coast, reminds us of similar coast scenes of our own State. "Out of my Window at Moscow," by Eugene Schuyler, contains sketches of Russian life and manners by an acute observer, with some remarkable pictures. A fourth article, "A Trip to the Black Hills," by Leander P. Richardson, shows that all is not gold that glitters in the Deadwood region.—Specimens at the Bookstore.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

NORTH CAROLINA, SUPREME COURT. } JANUARY TERM, 1877. DAVIDSON.

E. BELO vs. COMMISSIONERS OF FORSYTH COUNTY. } Opinion

Bynum, J.:

The defendant company was incorporated by an ordinance of the Convention of 1868, and by sec. 12 of the charter, the same power to subscribe to the capital stock of the company, and subscribe the like regulations and restrictions, is given to counties and towns, as was conferred by an Act incorporating the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Company, passed by the Legislature of 1852. By section 64 of the latter Act, the justices of the county through or near which the road was located, "a majority concurring," are authorized to fix upon a subscription sum, and submit it to the voters of the county. If the majority favored subscription, the Justices were to choose an agent to subscribe the stock voted, and to prepare and issue county bonds, as the justices should direct. The minutes of the Special Term of the County Court, which ordered the proposition to be submitted to the popular vote, recite that a majority of the justices were present, concurring in the order. The vote resulted in favor of subscription, and was so certified to the succeeding Court, held in June, 1868. The minutes of that term recite that 35 justices were present, which number is admitted to be a majority of the whole number. At this latter term of the Court the justices ordered the subscription to be made to the capital stock of the company, and the bonds to be prepared and issued and sold, by the agent then chosen. The bonds were accordingly put upon the market, and among them the identical bonds now sued on, were by the agent, sold to one Lemly, at his banking-house in Salem, on the 5th of March, 1868. These bonds recite that they were "authorized by an ordinance of 1868; by an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Forsyth county at June Term, 1868, and ratified and confirmed by Act of the General Assembly, ratified the 11th of August, 1868." At the same term at which the subscription was made, the justices assessed a special tax upon the County, to meet the semi-annual interest on the bonds. This special railroad tax was annually assessed, levied and collected and applied to the discharge of the accruing interest upon the bonds, from that time until 1872. A certificate for the stock subscribed was issued by the railroad company to the county, which it yet holds: an agent was annually chosen to represent and did represent the county's stock in all the meetings of the company. Under the new State Constitution of 1868, a Board of County Commissioners succeeded to all the powers and duties of the justices; and up to 1872 this Board, unanimously, caused the levy and collection of the Railroad tax, and its application to the discharge of the coupons due upon the bonds. But the Board elected in 1872, refused to assess any farther tax, and to pay any farther interest upon the bonds, alleging as the reason therefor, that the subscription of stock, so made by the county, was illegal and void.

1. The plaintiff purchased the bonds in suit, of Lemly, in May, 1873, after they fell due. The bonds were then dishonored like other commercial paper remaining unpaid at maturity, and the plaintiff is a purchaser with notice of all defects which would invalidate them in the hands of Lemly. He acquired no better title than his transferrer. Any defence which could be asserted against the claim of Lemly, can be maintained by the county against the plaintiff. 1 *Daniel on Negotiable Instruments, sec. 782; Arrents vs. Commonwealth* 18 *Grat. 718, 14 Minn.* 79. The question then is, were the bonds invalid in the hands of Lemly, who purchased them from the county, before maturity. The defence to the action is, that the election could be ordered and the subscription of stock made, only by the concurrence of a majority of the justices of the county, and that in point of fact, no such majority did concur, and therefore the subscription and the bonds issued therefor, are void, even in the hands of a *bona fide* holder of the bonds before they fell due. This proposition cannot be maintained. Municipal bonds are negotiable instruments, and the legal rights of the holders of such paper, do not so much rest upon abstract propositions, though true, as upon a system of practical rules, found by experience to be essential to healthy commercial life. For the public protection and the convenience of trade, every intendment is made in favor of the validity of negotiable instruments. When bonds have been issued and sold in the market and have come into the hands of a *bona fide* holder, before maturity, as a general rule, such bonds are *prima facie*, valid, and the onus is upon the party impeaching them, to show the contrary. This rule, however, which subsists between individuals, is much modified in respect of corporate bonds. Such bonds can be issued only in pursuance of a special grant of power, and the party claiming the benefit of such bonds, must show a power in the corporate body to issue them. But if he is a purchaser for value, without notice and before maturity, he need do no more. If a municipal corporation has the power to issue bonds, only on a compliance with conditions precedent, as for instance as here, in pursuance of a popular vote, and the bonds are issued, the presumption is that the conditions have been observed, and they are *prima facie* valid, though the defendant may show the contrary, unless he is *estopped* by his own acts from doing so. The principle, however, of equitable estoppel, is a most important element in the transaction. For whether conditions precedent have been complied with, is a matter of fact, to be determined by some tribunal invested with the power and authority to decide it, and the decision when made should be final. It is not disputed that the power to make the subscription of stock and issue the bonds, was conferred upon the county of Forsyth, by the ordinance of the Convention. It is equally clear that the tribunal which was authorized to issue the bonds, only on compliance with conditions precedent, was the sole tribunal to determine the fact whether the conditions had been fulfilled. In our case, the justices of the county, a majority concurring, was the Court or tribunal, designated to carry the law into effect, and was the tribunal to decide whether the conditions had been complied with, and their decision is final in a suit by a *bona fide* holder of the bonds against the municipality. This determination of a question of fact by the justices, is manifested in two ways: first, by the records of their Court, and second by the recitals in the bonds issued by them. The justices were authorized by the Act to take the sense of the people, declare the result and issue the bonds. Their declaration spread upon the minutes of the Court and made a record is conclusive against the county in favor of all *bona fide* bondholders without notice, if they purchased before maturity they need look no further. *Marcy vs. Township of Oswego*, 92 *U. S. Rep.* 637. *Durning vs. Houston*, 18 *Am. Rep.* 253 *and note.* If there was fraud in making the record, or irregularities in the election, which would vitiate the bonds, upon exceptions taken in apt time, any tax payer in the county could intervene and enjoin their issue. But this could only have been done before the bonds were issued, negotiable and passed into circulation as commercial securities, with the insignia of validity impressed upon their face. *Chester & Lenoir R. R. Co. vs. Caldwell County*, 72 *N. C.* 486. If intentionally or by neglect, the tax payers fail to protest, interfere to assert their legal rights, if they suffer the election to be held, a false result declared, the bonds to be issued and sold, and the proceeds received by their agents; if for the period of four years they annually submit to a special tax which is applied in payment of the accruing interest on the bonds, if they still retain the railroad stock, without an offer to surrender it, and continue to have it represented in the meetings of the Company; they cannot now, disaffirm the acts of their public agents who issued and negotiated the sale of the bonds. They had the opportunity to intervene and protect themselves before the rights of third persons accrued. Their acquiescence is a ratification by the principal, of the acts of his agent, and according to all the leading authorities upon this question, the doctrine of equitable estoppel is a complete bar, and is strictly applied to the enforcement of these municipal obligations. 2 *Daniel on Neg. Instr.* 479. *State vs. Vanhorne*, 7 *Ohio St.*, 331. *Barrett vs. County Court*, 44 *Mo.* 201.

While the decisions are very uniform that the record of the Justices' Court, affirming the fact of compliance with the conditions precedent to the subscription of stock is conclusive and estops the county from denying the validity of the bonds in the hands of a *bona fide* holder, before maturity, they are equally uniform in giving the same effect to the *recitals* in the bonds themselves, that they had been issued in pursuance of the law which authorized their issue. The recital is a determination of the question, and the holder has the right to rely on it. *Town of Coloma vs. Evans*, 92 *U. S. Rep.* 484. *Lynch vs. Winnebago* 16 *Wall* 13. *Knox County vs. Aspinwall*, 21 *How.* 539. In delivering the opinion of the Court, in Coloma *vs.* Evans *Mr. Justice Strong* says: "In the leading case of Knox County *vs.* Aspinwall, the decision was rested upon two grounds. One of them was, that the mere issue of the bonds containing a recital that they were issued in pursuance of the legislative Act, was a sufficient basis for the assumption by the purchaser that the conditions on which the county was authorized to issue them, had been complied with, and it was said the purchaser was not bound to look further for evidence of such compliance, though the recital did not affirm it. This position was supported by reference to the Royal British Bank *vs.* Turquand, 6 Ellis and Blackburn 327, a case in the Exchequer Chamber, which fully sustains it, and the decision in which was concurred in by all the Judges." This position has been more than once re-affirmed in this Court. It was in Moran *vs.* Miami County, 2 Black. 732; in Mercer County *vs.* Hacket, 1 Wall. 83; in Supervisions *vs.* Schenck, 5 Wall, 784; and in Meyer *vs.* Muscatine, 1 Wall. 384. It has never been overruled, and whatever doubts may have been suggested respecting its correctness to the full extent, to which it has been sometimes announced, there should be no doubt of the entire correctness of the other rule asserted in Knox *vs.* Aspinwall. That has been so firmly seated in reason and authority, that it cannot be shaken". To the same effect is the recent case of *Humboldt Township vs. Long*, 92 *U. S. Rep.* 642. See also a valuable summary of the doctrine as established by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, by Judge Dillon, "*Law of Municipal Bonds, Sec.* 11;" the result of which is that the recitals in the bonds to that effect, are conclusive of compliance with the conditions precedent, and constitute an estoppel *in pais*, upon the municipalities.

Up to this point the discussion has been upon the idea that the bonds were in fact, irregularly issued and were good, only in the hands of a *bona fide* purchaser before maturity and without notice. It may well be doubted whether this is not conceding too much. Suppose the plaintiff had been the original purchaser from the county, after the bonds matured and therefore fixed with notice, and suppose further, that the county in defence could go behind the action of the justices and the recitals in the bonds, it by no means follows that their invalidity could then be established. For the county was clothed with the power to issue them, and it is admitted that a majority vote sanctioned the subscription of stock and the issue of the bonds. The real condition precedent, was the consent of the tax-payers, and that had been thus regularly obtained. The provisions of the Act as to the mode of submitting the question, were subordinate and conducive to the main purpose, and may therefore be properly considered as directory only and not of the essence. When the subscription was voted, there is authority and reason for asserting that the justices could have been compelled by process of law, to make the subscription unless, in defence, they could have shown that the election was not fairly conducted, but was influenced by the fraud of the railroad company. *People vs. Supervisors*, 27 *Cal.* 655. "As the case is presented to us, that question does not arise, and we do not decide it.

So far as to the rights of the parties under the original Act of the railroad corporation, granted by the Convention of 1868.

II. But the plaintiff further relies upon a subsequent Act of the Legislature, ratified the 11th of August, 1868, which confirms the original charter of March, 1868. This Act, in express terms, "ratifies all acts and things heretofore done under the provisions of said ordinance," and confers upon the Board of Commissioners of the County, full power and authority to levy, from time to time, such tax as may be sufficient to pay the subscription made by said County, to the capital stock of the North Western North Carolina Railroad Company, and any interest due thereon, or to liquidate any debt created by the County, in borrowing money to pay such stock subscription."

The competency of the Legislature to enact retrospective statutes, to validate an irregular or defective execution of power by a county corporation, is well settled. In *St. Joseph Township vs. Rogers*, 16 *Wall.* 666, the election at which the subscription was approved, was held before the law authorizing the subscription, and this Court then decide, that this and all defective subscriptions of the kind, may be ratified, where the Legislature could have originally conferred the power, and that such laws, when they do not impair any contract or injuriously affect the rights of third persons, are never objectionable. *Dillon's Law of Municipal Bonds. Sec.* 21. *Butlerus. Dubois*, 23 *Id.* 105. 49 *Me.* 215. The ratification operates as a previous authority. 2 *Daniel on Neg. Instr.* 492. *Cooley on Const. Lim. Sec.* 370. 381. *Knap vs. Grant*, 27 *Wis.* 147.

Declaring as we do, that the ratifying Act of August, 1868, was a curative Act, and validated both the County subscription and the issue of the bonds, if any defects existed therein—and it has been one purpose of this opinion, to show that the bonds were valid in the hands of *bona fide* holders, without the aid of this healing Act—the evidence of the defendant became immaterial and irrelevant. As a matter of law, the bonds were valid, and the Court did not err in so declaring. The only issue submitted to the jury was: "Is the plaintiff the bona fide owner and for value, of the bonds of and coupons mentioned in the pleadings, and was he such at the commencement of the action?" Upon the trial of this issue, the plaintiff was introduced and testified as a witness. The defendant requested the Court to charge the jury that they were not bound to believe the plaintiff, in passing upon the issue. The Court refused so to charge, but told the jury, they were not bound to believe anybody, and added that when men who have proved a good character before the jury, testify, the presumption is, that they will not lie; and that there was evidence before the jury, that the plaintiff was a man of good character, and no witness had been introduced to assail his character." There was no error in that. Without this re-inforcement of a proved good character, men are presumed to tell the truth. The whole theory of jury trials and indeed of all human intercourse, is based upon that presumption.

His Honor expressed himself with needless emphasis, but we do not see that the jury were misled thereby.

It is estimated that the municipal indebtedness of this country has already reached the enormous sum of $900,000,000 and is rapidly increasing; nearly the whole of which is evidenced by negotiable securities, issued for almost every conceivable purpose, by cities, counties and townships. These bonds represent a large portion of the wealth of the country, and whether held for investment or active employment, they enter into the complex business of commercial life. This municipal power to issue bonds, which is the growth of the last thirty years, has already overwhelmed the country with an indebtedness which threatens political society and social order, to their foundations. No check against our indebtedness is so effectual as that you *must pay as you go*, but this is utterly disregarded in the legislation which authorizes the issue of bonds payable at a remote future period. As soon as the sting of taxation is felt, the self-burdened people cast about for relief, and after some hesitating scruples, plunge into repudiation or other methods, involving the sacrifice of public faith with its dismal train of evils. No refuge for repudiation can be found in the legal tribunals of the country. They have already resisted every subterfuge to escape the just obligation of these contracts. No branch of the law has been more thoroughly investigated and discussed, with the view of settling it upon a just and pure foundation. And it is the glory of the law, that while by the application of legal principles, it enforces the discharge of such obligations, it at the same time, preserves the public morals, in maintaining the integrity of solemn contracts, inviolable. In no other practical way, perhaps, will the tax payers be sooner brought to a more vigilant watchfulness over their own affairs, and a more careful selection of their public agents. See *Dillon on Municipal Bonds, Sec.* 11.

There is no error. Judgment affirmed.

A true copy.

Test: W. H. BAGLEY, *Clerk.*

By LEROY G. BAGLEY, *Deputy Clerk.*

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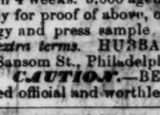
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Western Sides,	12 to 12
Country,	11½ to 14
Shoulders,	11 o 12½
Hams,	15 to 18
Lard,	12 to 15
GRAIN:	
Corn,	65 to 70
Wheat,	$1 40 to 1 50
Oats,	00 to 60
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	3 50 to 4 00
Meal, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Chops, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed (per bushel,)	125 to 0 00
PRODUCE:	
Apples, green,	1 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	10 to 00
Butter,	20 to 25
Feathers,	50 to 60
Beeswax,	25 to 30
Potatoes, Sweet,	00 to 0 75
" Irish,	75 to 1 00
Hay,	50 to 60
Orchard Grass (per bushel)	3 50
Millet Seed (per lb.)	8
GROCERIES:	
Coffee,	25 to 30
Sugar,	11 to 12½
Molasses, dark,	30 to 50
" syrup,	60 to 85
Salt, coarse, (per sack)	1 40 to 1 50
" fine, dairy "	2 15 to 2 20
Soda, English,	5½ to 10
Black Pepper, sifted,	30 to 40
Alspice,	30 to 40
Cheese, old country,	18 to 20
Candy, in box,	15 to 15½
Higgins' Soap, per bar,	8½ to 10
Armstrongs' Soap, per bar,	5 to 10
OILS:	
Lamp Oil,	50 to 50
Linseed,	1 15 to 1 25
Sweet,	1 25 to 0 00
Castor,	0 00 to 0 00
Machine,	1 25 to 3 00
NAILS AND IRON:	
Old Dominion, 10d,	3 60
" " 8d,	3 85
" " 6d,	4 10
" " 4d,	4 40
Hammered iron,	5½ to 6
Moulds,	6 to 6½
Tire,	3½ to 4
LEATHER AND HIDES:	
Sole,	26½ to 30
Upper,	40 to 75
Harness,	37 to 40
Hides, dry,	8 to 10
" green,	5
LUMBER AND SHINGLES:	
Heart Fine Lumber,	1 50
Ordinary "	1 25
Long Leaf Pine Shingles,	4 50 to 5 00
Hoop Poles,	3 to 4
YARNS AND SHEATINGS:	
Fries' Yarns,	95 to 1 00
" Sheeting, A	8
" " B	7½
" Cotton Battings per dozen,	2 25

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS.	
Common,	$ 5 00 to 6 50
Good working,	6 50 to 8 00
Bright medium smokers,	10 00 to 13 00
Fancy smokers,	12 00 to 25 00
LEAF.	
Common,	6 00 to 8 00
Good,	8 00 to 10 00
Medium wrappers,	10 00 to 15 00
Yellow "	20 00 to 30 00
Fancy "	35 00 to 50 00
Mahogany medium,	12 00 to 20 00
" good,	20 00 to 30 00

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS.	
New Common	$ 4 00 to 5 00
" Good	5 00 to 6 00
Common Bright,	8 00 to 10 00
Good "	10 00 to 12 00
LEAF.	
Common	6 00 to 8 00
Good,	10 00 to 12 00
Common Bright	15 00 to 20 00
Good "	25 00 to 40 00
Old wrappers, common	15 00 to 20 00
" " good	25 00 to 30 00
" " Fine	35 00 to 40 00
" " Extra	45 00 to 00 00

NEW YORK, March 26. Flour, $5 85 a $6 85; wheat, $1 47 a $1 52; corn, 58 a 59; gold, 104¼.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—Corn 51 a 52; bacon, 6¼ a 9½; flour, 5¼ a 6; wheat, 155 a 1 65.

RICHMOND, Tobacco quotations of last week unchanged. Wheat, very good, $1 50. Corn, 52c. Bacon 9½ a 13.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 22.—Bacon, 10 a 11; flour, 5 a 7 20; wheat, $1 50; corn, 75; oats, 55; lard, 12.

CHARLOTTE, March 23.—Corn, 60 a 65; oats, 00 a 60; flour 5½ a 8½; whiskey, $1 20 a $1 50; brandy, $2.

Don't Purchase YOUR GOODS Until You Examine PATTERSON & CO'S SPLENDID STOCK.

WE PROPOSE

"TO FILL THE BILL"

For all articles needed in this country, and to sell at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES

We shall receive invoices of new goods every week during the Fall season, and will be prepared to supply

Wholesale & Retail Customers.

We invite a visit from every one wishing to purchase the best articles for the least money.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 15, 1876.

SHOE SHOP.



JOSEPH KNAUSS

IS prepared, at all times, to make and repair

BOOTS AND SHOES,

at his old stand, opposite the Salem Hotel.

If absent from his shop, work left at the BOOKSTORE will receive prompt attention.

Feb. 22, 1877-3.

NEW PAPETRIES.—

Bismark Note,
Oxford Note,
Aurora Note,
Arendy Note,
Royal Victoria Note

up in neat boxes. See first class papers at BOOK STORE.

Legislative Record,

giving the Acts passed at the session ending March, 1877, together with sketches of the Lives and Public Acts of the Members of both Houses, by R. A. Shotwell and Nath. Atkinson. For sale at the

SALEM BOOK STORE.

March 15, 1877.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS are hereby notified not to trespass in any way, shape or manner, on or upon the land and premises belonging to the estate of the late Dr. A. T. Zevely, situated in Forsyth county; and are forbidden to cut any trees, or remove any wood, timber, fruit, or anything else, from the said land and premises; hunting and trapping on the lands is also forbidden, under penalty of law.

L. V. BLUM, *Executor.*

Salem, N. C., May 31, 1876. 3m.

MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOK.—A few copies of this useful book for preserving Newspaper Scraps at the BOOKSTORE.

New Moravian Hymn Books,

IN ALL STYLES OF BINDING

AT BLUM'S BOOKSTORE, SALEM, N. C.

This Hymnal is a beautiful book, and will soon be in use in our churches.

Feb. 22, 1877.

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements.—Office hours from 6 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week. As no mail arrives or departs on Sunday the office will not be opened on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday, at 7, a. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 7:27, p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via. Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thusday and Saturday, by 7, p. m.

MADISON, via. Winston, Sedge Garden, Germanton, Walnut Cove and Sauratown.—Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via. Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3, p. m.

FULTON, via. Friedberg, Miller's Mill and Elbanville. Closes every Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due every Saturday by 8, a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via. Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. closes every Friday at 6½, a. m. Due every Saturday by 2, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Lodge Directory.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall over Siddall's Store.
G. A. FOGLE, N. G.
ED. FULP, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 20, I. O. O. F.
Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Same hall as above.
C. E. CRIST, Scribe. C. A. FOGLE, C. P.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
Meets every Wednesday night, in same hall as Odd Fellows, at 8 o'clock. W. G. BAHNSON, C. C.
JNO. H. SHULTZ, K. of R. & S.

WINSTON CHAPTER, No. 24, ROYAL ARCH MASONS.
Meets in the Masonic Hall in Winston, first and third Friday nights in each month.
H. T. BAHNSON, High Priest.
C. S. HAUSER, Secretary.

SALEM LODGE, No. 289, A. F. & A. M.
Regular meeting (in same hall as Oddfellows) 1st Thursday night in each month.
E. A. EBERT, Sec'y. W. G. BAHNSON, W. M.

JOB PRINTING

of every description neatly, expeditiously, and as cheap as anywhere else, executed at the

SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

LOCAL ITEMS.

NEW ADVERTISMENTS.—Proclamation by Samuel H. Smith, Winston.

Edmund Blum & Co., Copper Smiths and Tin Ware Manufacturers.

THE PASSION WEEK SERVICES in the Moravian Church were opened Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. The usual Church Litany was observed, after which a very appropriate anthem was rendered by the choir. Rev. M. E. Grundt delivered an excellent sermon, selecting for his theme that portion of the scripture relative to Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the confirmation services were held, the pastor, Rev. A. L. Oerter, officiating, who, after a very solemn and impressive address, added to the church 11 persons by rite of confirmation, and one by baptism.

The reading of the Acts of the Son of Man on earth, by Rt. Rev. E. A. deSchweinitz, was commenced Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. The choir upon the occasion singing those well known and deeply affecting strains, "Hosannah," and "Bethany, O peaceful habitation."

"HOLY WEEK."—The services in the Moravian Church, during this week, were continued every evening.

To-day, Maundy Thursday, services will be held in the afternoon and the Holy Communion administered at night.

To-morrow, Good Friday, services in the church, morning, afternoon and at night, of a very solemn and impressive character.

On Saturday, services in the afternoon and at night.

EASTER SUNDAY, early morning services at 5 o'clock, in front of the church, after which the congregation will move in procession through Cedar Avenue to the burial ground, where the Easter Morning Litany will be prayed. In case of unfavorable weather, these services will be held in the church. A sermon at 10 o'clock, with services in the afternoon and at night.

Haydn's Grand Oratorio, "The Creation."

THE SALEM MUSICAL SOCIETY gave their concert on the evening of Thursday and Friday of last week, and we were pleased to see them liberally patronized on both occasions.—Indeed it could scarcely be otherwise. Our community, from a very early period, has always evinced a decided taste for classical music, and we are pleased to note that this latest effort has elicited unqualified approval and received the patronage to which it was so justly entitled.—It is really matter for wonder, that mere amateur musicians should be able to render with so near an approach to perfection, so difficult a work as that which a delighted public thus had the opportunity of enjoying. Taking into consideration the fact, that Salem is remote from the great musical centres of the country, and that but few of the performers in consequence, ever have had the opportunity of hearing distinguished artists, we must confess to a feeling of pardonable pride in the success which the society has achieved in this instance. Great credit is due to the skillful training, unwearied patience and untiring energy displayed by the director, Prof. E. W. Lineback, in securing so creditable a result as a reward for the zeal displayed by the members in striving successfully to master the parts assigned to them.

For the benefit of friends at a distance, who may not have secured a programme, we insert the leading parts assigned to the members:

The female solos were sung by Mrs. E. W. Lineback, Miss Dora Starbuck, Miss Ada Lineback, Miss Addie Minung, and Miss Louie Grunert. Mrs. E. W. Lineback's voice rallied the attention of all. Miss Dora Starbuck's charming voice was well received, and the sweet, clear notes of Misses Ada Lineback, Louie Grunert and Addie Minung were highly appreciated. All the voices exhibited rare culture. The male solos by Dr. H. T. Bahnson, Mr. E. A. Ebert, A. Pfohl, C. E. Crist, and Rev A. Lichtenthaler. The latter gentleman impressed us as gifted with a voice of rare compass and excellent culture. The line as sang by him that evening "creeps with sinuous trace the worm" has taken a strong hold on our memory, and is of those things which "we would not willingly let die." The recitative parts assigned to Miss Emmie Deschweinitz, Misses Florence and Cornelia Minung were well rendered.

The trios were very good: participating in the 1st were Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Bahnson and Mr. C. Crist; in the 2nd Miss M. Rights and Messrs E. A. Ebert and A. F. Pfohl; in the 3rd, were Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Keehln and E. A. Ebert; and in the 4th Miss A. Minung and Messrs. A. F. Pfohl and E. A. Ebert.—Where all was good it is impossible to dwell upon the special excellencies of each single performer. The instrumentation was equal to the vocal parts; Miss A. Van Vleck presiding at the piano, fully maintained her rank as a first rate performer. If we have been correctly informed, this same magnificent oratoria was rendered in Salem 32 years since. Of the performers who then took part, Mrs. Dr. T. F. Keehln and Mr. L. R. Brietz assisted on the present occasion and rendered valuable service. The instrumentation throughout the whole oratorio was extraordinarily good and the choruses magnificent.

REVENUE OFFICERS have been raiding around this section of country for some time, and on Wednesday evening of last week, some 22 persons, under charge of U. S. soldiers, were brought to Winston, who had been arrested, on charges of illicit distilling and manufacturing of tobacco. The object was to convey them to Greensboro for examination, but the officials were informed, not so, as the nearest U. S. Commissioner had jurisdiction in such cases. Accordingly the prisoners were examined in the court-house, before Commissioner Vest, and all were released save one. Damages were then demanded by the released prisoners, in the sum of $10,000 for false imprisonment, and the process served on the Revenue officers.

Among those arrested were well known respectable citizens of Yadkin and Forsyth counties.

THE BUILDING opposite the jail has been converted into a store-house.

THE SPRING TERM of Davie Court commences next Monday, Judge Kerr presiding.

A NEW residence is under process of erection on the lot adjoining the M. E. Church.

THE NAME of W. J. Angier now appears on the sign as wholesale liquor dealer near the depot.

A PERFECT HURRICANE of wind has been prevailing for the past few days. Look out for disastrous news from the toilers of the sea.

THE Southern Express Company's sign is prominent at the Depot; and Mr. Ephraim Brown is a competent Agent.

PREPARATIONS are being made for commencement of work upon the newly ordered Court-yard fence.

APPLES are still making their appearance,—very fine specimens for this season of the year,—at $1 per bushel.

THE IDLE MAN of the present day amuseth himself with a fishing rod, upon our creek banks.

THE VARIOUS SCHOOLS of this vicinity have closed, preparatory to the observance of the solemn services of the Easter season.

A GREAT CONVENIENCE, no doubt, if the office hours of the telegraph operator were more publicly known, as delays could be avoided.

WAKE SNAKES.—Thunder was heard for the first time this season last Wednesday, but since then, it has been repeated several times.

THE MARCH WINDS have sent our youths wild upon the kite question, and many are the air birds that they send flying upon the fitful gusts of the rushing winds.

THE MEETING of the Stockholders of the Mt. Airy Narrow Guage Railroad, has been postpened to 1st of May, for the election of officers.

DEATH OF TWO OLD MEN.—We learn that Mr. Gideon E. Moore and Mr. Francis Fulton, two old and prominent citizens of Stokes county died in that county last week.—*Mount Airy Watchman.*

A LOT of ready plained, tongued and grooved lumber is shipped to our carpenters from the High Point vicinity. Have we not mills and lumber sufficient to supply the demand?

MR. POTTS, telegraph operator here, has enclosed his telegraphing aparatus with a fence, being a protection, we suppose, from curiosity seekers.

OUR young friend Robah Gray, of Winston, graduated with honor at Louisville Medical College, recently. We wish him a successful career.

THE FISH MARKET, no doubt is brisk, as only 19 empty tubs were counted at the Depot, the other evening, awaiting shipment. All fresh fish, of course.

CLOSE OF SCHOOL.—The Kernersville Free School will close on Friday, April 13th, Elder L. Bodenhammer will deliver an address, during the day, in the Moravian Church.

MISSES LAURA AND LULA CANNON, daughters of His Honor Judge Cannon, were suddenly called home from school here, on Thursday last, owing, we regret to learn, to the severe illness of their mother.

One of the large sycamore trees, nearly opposite Zevely's Drug Store, has the appearance of being considerably decayed about the roots, rendering it subject to be prostrated by storms, with [illegible]

HAWKS.—Those of our citizens who have early broods of Spring "pips" would do well to guard against the invasion of hawks, as several citizens have lost severely by these birds of prey.

THE SCHOLARS of Mrs. Davis' School, in Winston, gave a party at their school-house, on last Friday evening, and those in attendance, we are pleased to learn, enjoyed a pleasant time.

LOST.—A pair of Gold Eye-Glasses, the finder of which will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the Bookstore.

THE SERVICES of our Cornet Band are engaged for the Commencement of Yadkin College, Davidson County, on the 31st of May.

A SYNOD of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church will assemble at Salem early in May next. An election of delegates to represent Salem Congregation will be held on Tuesday evening after Easter.—April 3rd.

THE STREETS of Winston were lighted for the first time on Saturday evening with the new lamps purchased from the agent of a firm in Richmond, filled with a [said to be] non-explosive oil, from which gas is generated, and produces a good light.

THE colored brass band, for the purpose of raising funds to purchase new instruments, repeated their Fair on Friday and Saturday night, and for preservation of the sense of hearing, it is hoped that they will be successful in their attempts.

BETHANY HIGH SCHOOL, Davidson county, is in a flourishing condition, numbering some sixty students. Prof. B. H. Palmer has charge of the School and is an able and efficient teacher. The closing exercises of this School will take place on the 24th of May, our Cornet Band being engaged for the occasion.

HIS HONOR, Judge Kerr, returned from Yadkin County, Friday, where he has been engaged in holding the Spring term of that Court.

The Judge delivered a discourse in the Baptist Church upon the same evening, setting forth the necessity of a speedy profession of religion, giving wholesome advice to the young of both sexes.

OUR former townsman and friend, Dr. C. W. Null, has graduated as Doctor of Medicine at the Louisville Medical College, with the highest honors, and has since been elected Prof. of Materia Medica in that well-known institution. Dr. Null is a talented and energetic young man and he has our best wishes for future prosperity.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—David Stafford, a young man about 21 years of age, son of Robert Stafford, resident about two miles below Kernersville, in company with another young man, named Idol, were returning from Dr. Kerner's saw mill, on Tuesday morning, where they had delivered a saw log, when a dead tree near the road, in Wm. Steward's field, blew down killing Stafford instantly. Idol escaped unhurt.

MR. JARRETT and family, from Yadkin County, were registered at the Salem Hotel last week. Also Mrs. Hampton and daughter, from Asheville; Allen Jay, Bush Hill; F. H. Stewart, Baltimore; G. H. Moore, Greenville, S. C.; W. C. Grash, Baltimore; Mrs. Lothaineis and mother, Illinois, among others.

NEXT WEEK we will devote a portion of a column on our last page for the benefit of our youthful readers, in the shape of Squaring words, Enigmas, etc., with the necessary explanation. They will be followed by others, of a more complicated nature, answers to which will be given two weeks after their publication, with the names of those who send us correct solutions.

A DIME PARTY, for beneficent purposes was given at the nearly completed store-house of Mr. Gray, on last Thursday night, by the young ladies of Winston, which resulted in a jovial time, and satisfactory receipts.

Dime parties are becoming quite popular throughout the State, and we are pleased to note that the commencement in this vicinity met with success.

For the Press.

HOPEWELL DISTRICT, Forsyth County, N. C.

Messrs. Editors:—Your correspondent was greatly interested at a debate held at Pine Grove, Abbott's Creek Township, Davidson County, on last Thursday evening. Quite a number were present, and much interest manifested. The Committee for deciding who offered the better argument, was Miss Carrie Johnson, Miss Jennie Teague and Miss E. J. Teague.

We have appointed another debate at the same place, on the evening of the 4th of April.

Near Pine Grove, on Sunday the 18th by some mishap, Martin Mendenhall broke his shoulder bone.

The measles are prevalent in this vicinity, but in most cases are not very severe.

The Revenue Officers are paying visits to some of our neighbors. They searched the Grocery of C. C. Hite one day last week but found all things in a lawful condition.

There has been a man through our neighborhood offering to teach the art of detecting counterfeit money. His tuition was $5 per lesson. He found that most of our people had rather keep the $5 than learn his trick.

The School closed at Hopewell on Saturday last. There was no "exhibition;" however the day was marked by scenes of interest. The most striking event was the approach of the band-wagon, drawn by four blacks of ample chest, all carrying high their heads, managed very well, until unfortunately for the driver, just as he came near the school-house his seat broke down and he was compelled to stand up and drive.

Mr. Meller did very good business selling his excellent confectionaries.

On last Sunday evening we had a hard rain and a considerable storm, making it rather bad on oats which has just been sowed.

Farmers are many of them making arrangements for corn-planting, thinking that we will have fine weather after Easter.

CORRESPONDENT.

SEVEN YEARS OF JAW AND LAW.—Seven years ago a man named Richards brought a load of very fine tobacco from Forsyth county to this place. Erasmus Adams bought it at fifty cents a pound, and the tobacco was delivered him at Pace's warehouse in Danville.—Adams then sold the tobacco on the floor, and made him a profit of two hundred dollars and odd. A man named Reeves then claimed the tobacco to have been his own, and that Richards had no right to sell it to Adams. He attached Adams' bank account at Patton's bank in Danville, and Adams rather than have his money locked up, paid Reeves the profit money on the tobacco, and then brought suit against him to recover the sum. They have been lawing ever since. Adams got judgment in the Circuit Court of Forsyth, and Reeves took an appeal to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Bench confirmed the decision of the court below. By some hook or crook, Reeves declaring he couldn't get justice in Forsyth, the suit was re-opened in the Circuit Court of Davidson.—Adams again got judgment, when Reeves pleading that the jury had been tampered with, the suit was again opened in the Circuit Court of Guilford before Judge Cox, and was last week continued. All this seven years lawing has been for two hundred dollars, and the costs have already run up to thirty-seven hundred dollars and are still climbing. Bless the law! it does as much for the prosperity of the country as the Kansas grasshoppers.—*Reidsville Times.*

DIED,

On the 10th inst., near Midway, Mrs. BETSY STEWART, wife of James Stewart, of pneumonia

FALSE IMPRESSIONS.

It is generally supposed by a certain class of citizens, who are not practical or experienced, that Dyspepsia can not invariably be cured, but we are pleased to say that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER has never to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Low Spirits, &c., &c. Out of 30,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported, but thousands of complimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular Size 75 cents. For sale by DR. V. O. THOMPSON, and S. H. SMITH, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

GARDEN SEEDS.—Warranted fresh and genuine, at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE. Call early, as they are selling fast.

SPRING GOODS, 1877.

JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST STOCK OF NEW STYLES OF

SPRING DRESS GOODS

ever offered by any party in this market, and at prices to suit the times.

The same quality of Goods were not offered so cheap since the war.

The styles are beautiful and will suit all ages.

Come and see. J. L. FULKERSON

Salem, N. C., March. 1, 1877.

ONION SETS. A Fresh lot of fine *Onion Sets* just received at *ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, Post Building, Salem, N. C.*

Tomb Stones. PERSONS WISHING TOMB STONES, BY EASTER, (which comes early this year, April 1,) will please apply at once, and get a neatly lettered stone at reduced prices. W. T. VOGLER.

Salem, Masch, 1, 1877. 9-3t

HARMONY.—A New Supply of the "Christian Harmony" singing book just received at the BOOKSTORE.

LARGE LOT OF DIXIE PLOWS just received. Casting for every part of plows always on hand at WOMMACK & CO'S.

Mrs. J. E. MICKEY has just returned from Philadelphia and New York with a fine stock of **Millinery Goods** and **Notions.**

NEW CHECKERMEN AND BOARDS, of the latest and neatest styles at the BOOKSTORE.

Splendid Lot of Medium Calicoes and also CASSIMERE'S and KENTUCKY JEANS just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

Received this day 50 Pieces of HAMBURG EDGINGS, and INSERTING. NEW and beautiful patterns at remarkably LOW PRICES. Also a full assortment of materials for **Wax Flowers** at BLICKENDERFER'S NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 12th 1877.

Clover, Orchard Grass & Millet Seed just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

Mr. J. E. MICKEY has the largest stock of **Cooking** and **Heating Stoves** ever brought to this market. **Stove Pipe, Stove Fixtures, Tin Wares, Wagons, Leather, &c.,** at the

BIG COFFEE POT.

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Wooden and IRON RAKES at WOMMACK & CO'S.

A SPLENDID LOT OF

NEW PAPETRIES,

(BOXES OF PAPER)

OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES,

JUST OPENED AT THE

Mar. 15, 1877. SALEM BOOK STORE.

NEW NOVELS,

Just received at the SALEM BOOK STORE.

March 15, 1877.

POOR GOODS

ARE EXPENSIVE

AT ANY PRICE.

BEST GOODS

ARE THE CHEAPEST,

and can be found with

March 15, 1877. J. L. FULKERSON.

CHROMOS Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest small Chromos, at BOOKSTORE.

EDMUND BLUM. L. A. BLUM.

EDMUND BLUM & CO.,

COPPER SMITHS AND TIN WARE MANUFACTURERS,

Are prepared to manufacture anything in their line with neatness and dispatch at the well-known stand on the Germanton road, quarter of a mile north of Winston.

Repairing, Stove-Piping, House-Guttering promptly attended to.

Thankful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.

March 29th 1877.—no13.

PAPER. Just received an invoice of a lot of new style paper. Great bargain, are offered in white box paper at BLUM'S BOOKSTORE.

D. R. LEAK. **WINSTON** T. A. WILSON

Marble and Granite Works!

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD,

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &C., &C.

Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the

FINEST STYLE!

NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold.
Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work.
All work warrented. Address

LEAK & WILSON,

June 27, 1876. WINSTON, N. C.

A NEW STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT MRS. DOUTHIT'S.



SPRING AND SUMMER, 1877.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS and BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS. NOTIONS, COLGATE'S FINE TOILET SOAPS and many other articles in my line. Jet Jewelry & Necklaces, the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to beable to please her friends and the public, in future.

Salem, N. C., March 29th, 1877.

PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, The Citizens of Winston, Salem and the public generally have patronized me liberally since I opened business here, and whereas I am not only thankful for this liberality shown but feel grateful,

Therefore be it resolved, That I will continue to keep a full line of

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS,
STATIONERY, OILS AND RUM,
FOR TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

Prescription Department

filled with the best selected material.

Therefore be it resolved, That I will make it to the interest of buyers to call before purchasing elsewhere.

[SIGNED]

SAMUEL H. SMITH,

Druggist and Pharmacist.

WINSTON, N. C.

March 29th, 1877. no. 13.

J. & P. Coats' Thread.

Wholesale Prices Reduced to 65 cents per Dozen

A Large supply just received, embracing all shades and colors.

Merchants will please send in their orders to

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CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Mar. 11th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Charlotte	6.40 a. m.
Airline Junc'n	7.05 "
" Salisbury	8.54 "
" Greensboro	11.04 "
" Danville	1.22 p. m.
" Dundee	1.38 "
" Burkville	5.38 "
Arrive at Richmond	8.23 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond	7.35 a. m.
" Burkeville	10.23 "
" Dundee	2.45 p. m.
" Danville	2.22 "
" Greensboro	5.10 "
" Salisbury	7.31 "
" Air Line Junction	9.27 "
Arrive at Charlotte	9.35 "

GOING EAST.

	Mail.		Mail.
L've Greensboro,	11.05 a. m.	Arr.	3.10 p. m.
Co. Shops,	12.23 "	L've	3.55 "
Raleigh,	3.45 p. m.		12.20
Arr. Goldsboro,	6.14 "	L've	9.55 a. m.

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R. (SALEM BRANCH.)

	MAIL.
Leave Greensboro,	3 20 p m
Arrive at Salem	7 27 p m
Leave Salem,	8 25 a m
Arrive at Greensboro,	10 30 a m

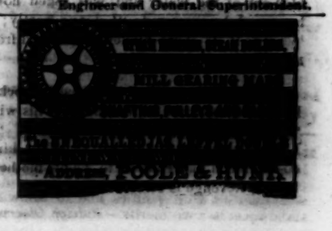
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Poetry.

FLOWERS THAT NEVER WITHER.

There are flowers that never wither,
There are skies that never fade,
There are trees that cast forever,
Cooling powers on leafy shade,
There are silver wavelets flowing
With a lulling sound of rest,
Where the west wind, softly blowing,
Fans the far lands of the blest.

Thitherward our steps are tending,
Oft through dim, oppressive tears,
More of grief than pleasure blending
In the darkening woof of years,
Often would our footsteps weary,
Sink upon the winding way,
But that when all looks most dreary,
O'er us beams a cheering ray.

Thus the Father who hath made us
Tenants of this world of care,
Knoweth how to kindly aid us
With the burdens we must bear;
Knoweth how to cause the spirit
Hopefully to raise its eyes
Toward the home it doth inherit
Far beyond the azure skies.

There is a voice that whispers slowly
Down within this heart of mine,
Where emotions the most holy
Ever make their sacred shrine;
And it tells a thrilling story
Of the great Redeemer's love,
And the all-bewildering glory
Of the better land above.

Oh, this life, with all its sorrows,
Hurteth onward to a close!
In a few more brief to-morrows
Will have ended all our woes;
Then o'er death the part immortal
Shall sublimely rise and soar
O'er the star-resplendent portal,
There to dwell forevermore.

Humorous.

Examination of a Witness.

Judge.—"What is your business, sir? What do you follow for a livelihood?"

Witness.—"Nothing particular."

Judge.—"You do not appear to be a man of property—how do you get your bread?"

Witness.—"I sometimes get it of Mr. Humbert, the baker, sir—and sometimes—

Judge.—"Stop, sir. Understand my question. How do you support yourself?"

Witness.—"On a chair, sir, in the day time; on a bed at night."

Judge.—I do not sit here to trifle. Are you a mechanic?

Witness.—"No, sir."

Judge.—"What are you then?"

Witness.—"A Presbyterian, sir."

Judge.—"If you do not answer me, I will have you taken care of."

Witness.—"I would thank your honor to do it; for the times are so hard that I cannot take care of myself."

Judge.—"You work around the wharves I suppose?"

Witness.—"No sir; you can't get around them without a boat. I don't own one."

Judge.—I believe you are an idle vagabond."

Witness.—"Your honor is very slow of belief, or you would have found that out before."

Judge.—What do you know of the case now before the court?

Witness.—"Nothing, sir."

Judge.—"Then why do you stand there?"

Witness.—"Because I have no chair to sit in."

Judge.—"Go about your business.

Too Much Etiquette.

A Yankee traveler out west has written to his mother, telling her his experience, as follows:

"Western people are death on etiquette.—You can't tell a man he lies, without fighting. A few days ago a man was telling one of his neighbors, in my hearing, a pretty large story. Says I, "Stranger, that's a whopper!" Says he, "Lay there, stranger," and in the twinkling of an eye I found myself in the ditch, a perfect quadruped. Upon another occasion, says I to a man I never saw before, as a woman passed, "That isn't a specimen of your Western women, is it?" Says he, "You're afraid of fever and ague, ain't you?" "Very much," says I.—"Well," replied he, "that lady is my wife; and if you don't apologize in two minutes, by the honor of a gentleman I swear that these two pistols—which he held cocked in his hands—"shall cure you of that disorder entirely." So I knelt down and politely apologized. I admire the Western country much, but darn me if I can stand so much etiquette—it always takes me unawares."

A tramp was arrested in New Jersey last week, taken before a magistrate and sentenced for three months. The justice, in explaining the sentence, remarked that, while there was no evidence that the prisoner had been guilty of any crime, he thought it prudent to commit him, as he had the wild haggard look of a man about to start a newspaper.

"Frank," said an affectionate mother, the other day to a promising boy, "if you don't stop smoking and reading so much, you will get so after a while that you won't care anything about work." "Mother," replied the hopeful, leisurely removing a long cigar, "I have got so now."

A darkey who was stopping to wash his hands in a creek didn't notice the peculiar action of a goat just behind him, so that when he scrambled out of the water and was asked how it happened, he answered: "I dunno exactly; but 'pears as if de shore kinder h'isted and frow'd [illegible]

[illegible] Jones's [illegible]! I [illegible] has come to ask me to be his wife!" [illegible] "But [illegible] him! I [illegible] that I intend to be his mother-in-law. Revenge is sweet.

Agricultural.

Is Sheep Raising Profitable?

Ex-Governor Letcher, of Virginia, writing on this subject, says:

In the State of Georgia great attention has been given to sheep husbandry, and the following facts are regarded as conclusively established:

1. The average annual profit on the capital invested in sheep in Georgia is sixty-three per cent,—a better per cent. than is yielded by any other investment.

2. The average annual cost per head is only fifty-four cents. The average cost of raising a pound of wool is only six cents, while the average price paid for unwashed wool is thirty-three and one-third cents.

3. An average of seventy-four lambs is raised for every one hundred ewes, notwithstanding the ravages of dogs.

2. An average yield of unwashed wool to the sheep is about three and one-half pounds, which is twenty-seven cents net, giving an average clear income in from each sheep of ninety-four cents.

5. The average price received for lambs sold to butchers is one dollar and fifty-eight cents per head.

6. The average price of mutton is reported at three dollars a head.

Working Land on Shares.

Working land on shares seems to be a poor business for both parties. It is to the interest of the tenant to spend as little for extra labor as possible, because the owner of the land gets half the benefit without bearing any of the expense. When the country was new and the land rich, a man could, perhaps, afford to give half the products, as he could get fair crops with little labor; but now that the land is more or less run down, and it is necessary to build it up with manure and good culture, it is impossible for a man to expend the necessary labor and give half the produce for rent. It may be done for a year or two on land in high condition; but the farm must inevitably deteriorate under the system. A man might afford to rent a grass farm on shares, but not an arable farm. It is difficult to take one of our ordinary run-down farms and raise enough from it, for the first few years, to pay the cost of labor and support the teams. It would be cheaper, so far as immediate profit is concerned, to pay one hundred dollars an acre for a farm in high condition, with good buildings and fences, than to accept as a gift one of those run-down farms.—It is time this matter was understood, so that those uneasy mortals who are always expected to sell, and consequently make no efforts to keep up and improve the land, should be compelled to turn over a new leaf, or else dispose of their farms at a low figure.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Hogs and Cattle.—The animal that matures the earliest is the most profitable to raise for food. Great improvement in this respect has been made in both hogs and cattle. A hog that can be brought into market weighing two hundred and fifty pounds at ten months old is worth more than double as much as one requiring two years to reach that weight. The same is true in even a greater degree in beef raising. The steer that will come earliest into market will produce beef at the least cost to the farmer, and generally of the best quality for the consumer.

The Curculio.—A correspondent writes us from New Jersey: "Three years ago I was advised by some one to soak corn cobs in molasses and water, and hang them to the branches of my plum trees, and thereby attract the curculio to the cobs. I have done so since that time, and have had a crop of fruit each year. Perhaps some of your readers who have been disappointed in regard to getting plums from their trees may be inclined to try the molasses. The cobs are put upon the trees as soon as the blossoms open; it is well to burn them after the plums have got beyond the time for the attacks of the insects.—*N. Y. Observer.*

To meet with the largest success in small fruit growing you should not be encumbered with too much land. Small fruits ripening as they do in hot weather, and soon decaying, demand the undivided attention of the cultivator. Farm crops must not come in conflict with them. A man, to carry on a farm and small fruit plantation successfully at the same time, must have a large capital, unlimited facilities for procuring labor and uncommon executive abilities.

The causes of poor butter are various, the most important of which are lack of cleanliness, the want of proper dairy utensils, the need of a good dairy room, or place for setting the milk, neglect in manipulating the cream at the right time, unskillful working, packing, and storing the butter, and finally, lack of knowledge in a part or whole of the process required for making a prime article.

The Colorado potato beetle has been discovered alive at Bremen on goods brought from New York. The British Customs Commissioners have issued a circular to the collectors of customs in the United Kingdom, directing that the instructions already given for detecting the beetle be applied to potatoes imported from Bremen or any German port.

Those who have never tried oil cake meal as a food for cattle, sheep, mules or horses should not fail to do so. Nothing will rejuvenate an animal like it. A couple of handfuls given to a horse once or twice a day will, in a week or two, work a great change in its looks and spirits.

Any one having land for sale in Forsyth or the adjoining counties would do well to correspond with the undersigned. State particulars as to location, nature of wood-growths, &c., and whether the land contains mines.

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Pittsboro, N. C.

We offer all the rare evergreens suited to our climate, in every variety of [illegible]. References given in all portions of the State.
March 2nd, 1876.—No. 9.

HEED THE Words of Advice,

Respectfully offered by W. H. TUTT, M.D., for many years Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia.

Thirty years' experience in the practice of medicine, together with fifteen years' test of Tutt's Pills, and the thousands of testimonials given of their efficacy, warrant me in saying that they will positively cure all diseases that result from a diseased liver. They are not recommended for all the ills that afflict humanity, but for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, Skin Diseases, Bilious Colic, Rheumatism, Palpitation of the Heart, Kidney Affections, Female Complaints, &c., all of which result from a derangement of the liver. No medicine is so [illegible] as TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

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New York, August 30, 1874.

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir:—When in Aiken, last winter, I used your Expectorant for my cough, and realized more benefit from it than anything I ever took. I am so well that I will not go to Florida next winter as I intended. Send me one dozen bottles, by express, for some friends.

ALFRED CUSHING,
128 West Thirty-first Street.

Boston, January 11, 1874.

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The prospectus for the new volume gives the titles of more than fifty papers (mostly illustrated) by writers of the highest merit. Under the head of

FOREIGN TRAVEL,

we have "A Winter on the Nile," by Gen. McClellan; "Saunterings About Constantinople," by Charles Dudley Warner; "Out of My Window at Moscow," by Eugene Schuyler; "An American in Turkistan," etc. Three serial stories are announced:

NICHOLAS MINTURN,

By Dr. HOLLAND, the Editor,

whose story of "Sevenoaks" gave the highest satisfaction to the readers of the Monthly.

The scene of this latest novel is laid on the banks of the Hudson. The hero is a young man who has been always "*tied to a woman's apron strings,*" but who, by the death of his mother, is left alone in the world, to drift on the current of life, with a fortune, but without a purpose.

Another serial, "His Inheritance," by Miss Trafton, will begin on the completion of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett. Mrs. Burnett's story, begun in August, has a pathos and dramatic power which have been a surprise to the public.

There is to be a series of original and exquisitely illustrated papers of "Popular Science" by Mrs. Herrick, each paper complete in itself.

There are to be, from various pens, papers on

HOME LIFE AND TRAVEL,

Also, practical suggestions as to town and country life, village improvements, etc., by well known specialists.

Mr. Barnard's articles on various industries of Great Britain include the history of "Some Experiments in Co-operation," "A Scottish Loaf Factory" in the November number, "Toad Lane, Rochdale," in December. Other papers are, "The British Workingman's Home," "A Nation of Shopkeepers," "Ha'penny a Week for the Child," etc.

A richly illustrated series will be given on "American Sports by Flood and Field," by various writers, and each on a different subject. The subject of

Household and Home Decoration

will have a prominent place, whilst the latest productions of American humorists will appear from month to month. The list of shorter stories, biographical and other sketches, etc., is a long one.

The editorial department will continue to employ the ablest pens both at home and abroad. There will be a series of letters on literary matters, from London, by Mr. Wellford.

The pages of the magazine will be open, as heretofore, so far as limited space will permit, to the discussion of all themes affecting the social and religious life of the world, and especially to the freshest thoughts of the Christian thinkers and scholars of this country.

We mean to make the magazine sweeter and purer, higher and nobler, more genial and generous in all its utterances and influences, and a more welcome visitor than ever before in homes of refinement and culture.

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SCRIBNER for December is now ready, and which contains the opening chapters of "Nicholas Minturn," will be read with eager curiosity and interest. Perhaps no more readable number of this magazine has yet been issued. The three numbers of SCRIBNER for August, September, and October, containing the opening chapters of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," will be given to every new subscriber (who requests it), and whose subscription begins with the present volume, i. e., with the November number.

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